

ACCESSION NR: AT4042720

the subject is requested to hold his head straight and to open his eyes. The subject is examined for signs of vegetative reactions (paleness, sweatiness, vomiting). If these signs are absent, a similar test is performed with rotation in the opposite direction. If signs of vegetative reactions do not appear, experiments are continued with variations. The subject is asked to bend his trunk forward 8 times in a 20-sec period instead of moving the head sidewise. The interval between rotations should not exceed one minute. If at any stage of this procedure paleness, sweatiness, or nausea appears, the subject should be considered unfit for flight school. A second test of tolerance to Coriolis accelerations is performed with the subject seated on a Barani chair which is rotated at the rate of 180° per sec while the subject moves his head forward and back through an arc of 35° . The time of onset of vegetative disorders is recorded. Persons with stable vestibular analyzers require 4 to 6 minutes before vegetative disorders appear. In persons with unstable vestibular analyzers, who are unfit for flight training, these symptoms arise after one or two minutes. A third method of testing tolerance to cumulative Coriolis accelerations is the so-called two-minute test. The subject, with eyes closed, is rotated on a Barani chair at the rate of 180° per sec for one minute. During this time he inclines his trunk forward and back every 5 sec on command. After 50 sec the experiment is performed with rotation in the opposite

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direction. Signs of vegetative reactions and subjective sensations are recorded. This test, performed on 200 subjects, has indicated that persons who can withstand the two-minute Coriolis test can withstand other forms of acceleration tolerance tests. It was found that these three methods of testing stability to Coriolis accelerations are capable of revealing hidden forms of vestibular-vegetative disruptions which cannot be determined by the standard tests.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE:LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 5/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4042721

S/0000/63/000/000/0507/0510

AUTHOR: Yazdovskiy, V. I.; Bryanov, I. I.; Kakurin, L. I.; Krylov, Yu. V.;
Cherepakhin, M. A.

TITLE: Sensory-motor coordination in weightlessness

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy
konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 507-510

TOPIC TAGS: weightlessness, motor coordination, spaceflight, sensory motor
coordination, coordination testing, Vostok 3, Vostok 4

ABSTRACT: The effects of prolonged weightlessness on sensory-motor coordination
were tested during the flights of Vostok III and Vostok IV, by Nikolayev and
Popovich. Prior to the space flight, tests for sensory-motor coordination were
worked out in laboratory conditions in a simulated Vostok-type cabin. The first
test consisted of stretching out hands towards one of the instrument panels in
the front part of the cabin. The cosmonaut would then memorize the position of
his hands, close his eyes for 20 seconds, open them, and then evaluate the position

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of his hands. The results of each test were recorded in a flight log. Deviations from the original position were measured in centimeters. The second test consisted of drawing, first with one hand and then with the other, a spiral of three loops, a continuous-line five-pointed star, two vertical lines and two horizontal lines. These tests were performed with eyes open and with the eyes closed. The hands, one of which held the log in which the drawings were made, were outstretched. The relatively simple first test was performed with approximately equal accuracy on the ground and in weightlessness. The results of the second test were somewhat more complex because the tests, even on the ground, were not performed equally well with the right as with the left hand, and not as well with the eyes closed as with the eyes open. However, a comparison of results obtained by the two cosmonauts during space flight with their performance in ground tests indicates that weightlessness does not reduce the quality of the sensory-motor coordination as far as this particular test is concerned. A comparison of the drawings indicates that in weightlessness the quality of the drawing was not only as good but actually better than that obtained on earth. This slight improvement can perhaps be explained by the comment of Popovich, who stated that the novelty of being in a weightless state induces a special alertness. Both cosmonauts stated that they felt they

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had no difficulty in working in a weightless state. Both felt that weightlessness presents no barrier in carrying out assigned flight tasks.

: ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; GENIN, A.M.; GAZENKO, O.G.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, G.P.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; BRYANOV, I.I.; FEDOROV, Ye.A.; FOMIN, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KAKURIN, L.I.; TSELIKIN, Ye.Ye.; USHAKOV, A.S.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; YEGOROV, A.D.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.; TALAPIN, V.F.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[First group space flight; scientific results of medical and biological studies carried out during the group orbital flight of manned satellites "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4"]
 Pervyi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet; nauchnye rezul'taty mediko-biologicheskikh issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremia gruppovogo orbital'nogo poleta korablei-sputnikov "Vostok-3" i "Vostok-4." Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 153 p.
 (MIRA 17:3)

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.;
 BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; BELAY, V.Ye.; BUYANOV, P.V.; BRYANOV, I.I.;
 VASIL'YEV, P.V.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; GAGARIN, Yu.A.; GENIN, A.M.;
 GORBOV, F.D.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YESHANOV, N.Kh.;
 YEGOROV, A.D.; KARPOV, Ye.A.; KOVALEV, V.V.; KOLOSOV, T.A.;
 KORESHKOV, A.A.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; FALIBERDIN,
 G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KUZ'MINOV, A.P.; KAKURIN, L.I.; KUDROVA,
 R.V.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; LOBZIN, P.P.; MAKSIMOV,
 D.G.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; MALYSHKIN, Ye.G.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.;
 ONISHCHENKO, V.F.; POPOV, I.G.; PORUCHIKOV, Ye.P.; SIL'VESTROV,
 M.M.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; TERENCEV, V.G.; USHAKOV,
 A.S.; UDALOV, Yu.F.; FOMIN, V.S.; FOMIN, A.G.; KHLEBNIKOV, G.F.;
 YUGANOV, Ye.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KRICHAGIN, V.I.; AKULINICHEV,
 I.T.; SAVINICH, F.K.; STIMPURA, S.F.; VOSKRESENSKIY, O.G.;
 GAZENKO, O.G., SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.

[Second group space flight and some results of the Soviet
 astronauts' flights on "Vostok" ships; scientific results of
 medical and biological research conducted during the second
 group space flight] Vtoroi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet i neko-
 torye itogi poletov sovetskikh kosmonavtov na korabliakh
 "Vostok"; nauchnye rezul'taty medikobiologicheskikh issledovaniy,
 provedennykh vo vremia vtorogo gruppovogo kosmicheskogo poleta.
 Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 277 p. (MIRA 18:6)

YUGANOV, Ye.M.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; BRYANOV, I.I.;
KOLOSOV, I.A.; KOPANEV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; POPOV, N.I.;
SOLODOVNIK, F.A.

Vestibular reactions of astronauts during the "Voskhod"
spaceship flight. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6:877-883
N-D '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 08268-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2 SCTB TT/DD/GD/GW

ACC NR: AT6036481

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0036/0037

AUTHOR: Arzhanov, I. M.; Bryanov, I. I.; Baturenko, V. A.; Beregovkin, A. V.;
Buyanov, P. V.; Kovalev, V. V.; Kondrakov, V. M.; Krasovskiy, A. S.; Kuznetsov, O. N.;
Kuznetsov, S. V.; Nikitin, A. V.; Nistratov, V. V.; Teret'yev, V. G.; Fedorov, Ye. A.;
Khlebnikov, G. V.

ORG: none

52
B+1

TITLE: Some results of the postflight examination of P. I. Belyayev and A. A. Leonov following their flight on the Voskhod-2 spacecraft [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 36-37

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, postflight medical examination, bodily fatigue, body weight, cardiovascular system, oculocardiac reflex, unconditioned reflex, space psychology, oxygen consumption, respiration, pulmonary ventilation/Voskhod-2

ABSTRACT: Postflight examinations of the Voskhod-2 crew members, Leonov and Belyayev, were performed on the third and fourth days after the flight and again a month later. The cosmonauts complained of light fatigue. They were found to have hyperemia of the mucosa of the nose and throat and conjunctivitis of the eyelids and eyeballs. They had lost weight

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ACC NR: AT6036481

Their pulse showed a certain lability. Pulse frequency rose significantly during mild physical exertions and changes in the position of the body. There was an increase in intraventricular conductivity, an increase in the systolic index (7—11%), and a delay in restoration of hemodynamic indices after physical exercise.

Belyayev's oxygen consumption increased by 23% and Leonov's by 14% as compared with preflight levels. Vital capacity of the lungs diminished by 8—12%, while pulmonary ventilation increased by 51—18%.

Neurological examinations revealed a light tremor of the fingers, a high orthostatic reflex with an absence of pulse reaction to the oculo-cardiac reflex, and an increase in the slow bioelectrical activity of the brain cortex. Psychological tests revealed an increase in distribution and in the middle magnitudes of the duration of the period of sensory motor reaction. Since this was not accompanied by errors, it is possible to assume that the fatigue observed in cosmonauts was a compensatory reaction. Blood and urine examination on the third day after flight did not differ substantially from preflight levels. Biochemical examination uncovered an increase of chlorides, adrenalin, noradrenalin, and 17-oxycorticosteroids in the urine.

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ACC NR: AT6036481

The observed shifts in physiological indices were short-term and reversible. They indicated the development of moderately marked fatigue in the subjects. Thus, despite the complexity of the flight, the postflight examinations revealed only moderate functional changes in the two cosmonauts. There was no difference in the nature of these changes in the cosmonauts. This indicates a high degree of training and a good neuropsychological and physical preparation for spaceflight. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

eq/k

BRYANOV, V., inzh.

Production of large blocks of natural stone. Mekh. stroi. 19
no.9:18 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Stonecutting)

~~BRYANOV~~

Using pearlweed limestone in making large wall blocks. Stroi. mat.
4 no.9:7-9 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Krynstenblek.
(Building blocks) (Limestone)

BRYANOV, V.V.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, S.V.

What's new in the mechanization of processing large wall blocks made of natural stone. Stroi. mat. 6 no.9:5-7 S '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya stroitel'stva i promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov Krymskogo sovnarkhosa (for Bryanov). 2. Starshiy inzhener Simferopol'skogo spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro (for Dobrovol'skiy).
(Building blocks)

BRYANOV, Vasily Vladimirovich; DOLOMINO, N., red.; FISENKO, A.,
tekhn. red.

[Extracting large blocks]Dobycha krupnykh blokov. Simferopol',
Krymizdat, 1961. 44 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Crimea--Building stones)

LEYKIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKAROV, V.L., inzh.; BRYANOV, V.V., inzh.

The economic basis of the efficient capacity of sawed stone
quarries. Stroi. mat. 8 no.8:21-23 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Quarries and quarrying)

KALYUZHNAJA, L.D.; PORTNOV, S.M.; MAYKO, I.I.; LYSENKO, Z.A.;
BRYANSKAYA, A.M.

Antagonistic properties of actinomyces isolated from soils
in the Ukraine. Antibiotiki 7 no.3:19-24 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(ANTINOMYCES)
(UKRAINE--SOILS--MICROBIOLOGY)

KALYUZHNAYA, L.D.; BRYANSKAYA, A.M.; LITOVCHENKO, Ye.T.; LOMACH, I.G.;
LYSENKO, Z.A.; MAYKO, I.I.; PORTNOV, S.M.

Isolation and study of actinomycetes-antagonists from soils of
some Ukrainian provinces. Mikrobiologiya 31 no.4:654-661 J1-A6
'62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

ROGOZHINA, A.P. [Rohozhyna, A.P.]; BRYANSKAYA, A.M. [Brians'ka, A.M.]

Use of distillers' grains in Actinomyces cultivation. Mikrobiol.
zhur. 27 no.5:78-80 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii
i mikrobiologii.

KALUYZHNYAYA, L.D.; BRYANSKAYA, A.M.

Antagonism of actinomycetes toward *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.
Antibiotiki 9 no.9:806-809 S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Otdel antibiotikov Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii.

L 41086-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AR6011883

SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/022/0037/0037

AUTHOR: Bryanskaya, A. M.; Kalyuzhnaya, L. D.

TITLE: Actinomycetes from irrigated fields as antagonists of blue pus rods and Proteus

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 22B254

REF SOURCE: Sb. Antibiotiki. Kiev, Zdorov'ya, 1965, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, antibiotic, soil bacteriology

ABSTRACT: 3056 actinomycete strains were isolated from the soils of irrigated Odessa fields; 24.4% of these were antagonists of Bact. proteus vulgaris and 13% were antagonists of Bact. pyocyaneum. In other Odessa Oblast soils, the number of antagonists of Bact. pyocyaneum was reduced by half, whereas the percentage of actinomycetes suppressing Bact. proteus vulgaris was the same in irrigated fields as in nonirrigated fields. In irrigated field soils more antagonists of Bact. pyocyaneum and Bact. proteus vulgaris are found in fall and winter than in spring and summer. Most of the active strains are found to be representatives of the Lavendulae-Roseus series and the smallest number is found in the Aureus series. The species composition of actinomycetes

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UDC: 615.779.90

L 41086-60

ACC NR: AR6011883

suppressing blue pus rods and Proteus is the same in irrigated fields as in nonirrigated fields and is represented primarily by Act. lavendulae and Act. griseus. The predominance of these species in irrigated field soils accounts for the high percentage of antagonists to the test bacteria. V. Kuznetsov. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 06

Card

2/2

bdh

AUTHORS: Podkletnov, N.Ye., Bryanskaya, E.K. SOV/74-27-11-5/5
(Novo-Alexandrovsk na Sakhaline)

TITLE: Gas-Liquid Chromatography of Liquid Naphthalene Hydrocarbons
(Gazozhidkostnaya khromatografiya zhidkikh neftyanykh ugle-
vodorodov)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1958, Vol 27, Nr 11, pp 1354-1360 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper a short summary of the development and the applica-
bility of gas-liquid chromatography is given. In this connection
special attention is paid to its use in the analysis of naphtha-
lene hydrocarbons.
A summary of data and conditions for various analyses of naphtha-
lene hydrocarbons is given on a table. Research on the methods
of chromatography was directed towards the problems of the
tolerable temperature, the investigation of volatile substances,
influence exercised by temperature on the decomposition of liquid
mixtures etc. N-butane, isooctane, cyclohexane, p-xylol, and
naphthalene were selected as standard substances.
Concerning the parts of the chromatographs it was said that in
general heat-resistant blocks proved to be favorable. Detectors
were used for the identification and quantitative estimation of

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Gas-Liquid Chromatography of Liquid Naphthalene
Hydrocarbons

SOV/74-27-11-5/5

various components (ionisation manometer, integral detector, detector with microflame etc.)

Papers on the maximum elution temperature and the optimum velocity of the gas carriers are mentioned.

Gas-liquid chromatography may also be used for the production of pure elements, for the determination of molecular weights, for the investigation of chemical structures, and for the computation of problems of chemical kinetics. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 100 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60660

PODKLETNOV, N.Ye.; BRYANSKAYA, E.K.

Detailed study of cyclohexane hydrocarbons of the gasoline fractions
of certain Sakhalin crudes. Soob.Sakhal.kompl.nauch.-issl.inst.AN
SSSR no.8:36-52 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

(Sakhalin — Petroleum)

(Cyclohexane)

BRYANSKAYA, S.V. (Moskva)

Treatment of vomiting in pregnancy. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.6:13-15
Je 160. (MIRA 13:9)
(VOMITING) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

1. BRYANSKIY, A. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Stock and Stockbreeding--Accounting
7. A new form for a monthly report by collective farms on the status of livestock breeding (form no. 24), Best. stat., No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

~~BRYANSKIY, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; SHENTSIIS, Ye.M., redaktor; VINOGRADOVA,~~
~~V.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor~~

[Statistics in stockbreeding] Statistika zhivotnovodstva. Moskva,
Gos. statist. izd-vo, 1956. 183 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Stock and stockbreeding) (Agricultural statistics)

AUTHOR: Bryanskiy, A. M. SOV/2-58-10-8/15

TITLE: How the Indicators of Meat Production are Determined
(Kak opredelyayutsya pokazateli proizvodstva myasa)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1958, Nr 10, pp 52 - 57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with methods for determining the production of meat in the USSR. The author describes 3 indicators of meat production: 1) the gross production of meat computed from the weight of slaughtered animals; 2) the weight of meat processed by the meat industry; 3) meat produced on the hoof, comprised of offspring and gains in weight, not taking into account the number of cattle slaughtered. The author examines mainly indicators 1 and 3, which are more complicated. In order to have statistical data on the development of livestock, since October 1, 1958, all sovkhozes and kolkhozes are obliged to conduct a weighing of all livestock every 3 months, and to enter the respective figures in their books. The author gives detailed instructions on determining the yearly gain of meat.

Card 1/1

BRYANSKIY, A.M.

PAVLOV, A.N., otv. za vypusk; VOLODICHEVA, V.N.; IVANOVA, A.I.; KULAKOV, I.N.; LYAMINA, T.N.; MIT'KINA, L.I.; POZDNYAKOVA, N.P.; RODIONOVA, L.I.; ROMANOVA, N.M.; SOFIYEV, E.S.; CHICHKINA, A.A.; TRESORUKOVA, Z.G.; BOGATYREV, P.P.; BROVKINA, A.I.; IVANOVA, L.D.; IVASHKIN, G.A.; KAMNEV, N.I.; LYSANOVA, L.A.; OZHEREL'YEVA, Z.I.; PAVLOVA, T.I.; TYUTYUNOVA, N.I.; UMHITSYNA, A.P.; ZHIVILIN, N.N.; ALESHICHEV, M.P.; VINOGRADOV, V.I.; YEREMIN, F.S.; KRAVCHENKO, Ye.P.; LOVACHEVA, M.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.S.; MAKHOV, G.I.; SKEGINA, A.V.; TARBYEV, A.V.; KHOLINA, A.V.; BRYANSKIY, A.M.; BURMISTROVA, V.D.; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.M.; LUTSENKO, A.I.; OREKHOVA, Z.V.; TEPLINSKAYA, N.V.; PEOKTISTOVA, V.I.; BUTORIN, I.M.; BOCHKAREVA, L.D.; BURENINA, V.A.; VETUSHKO, A.M.; VIKHLYAYEV, A.A.; SOROKIN, B.S.; TSYBENKO, L.T.; KHLEBNIKOV, V.N.; DUMNOV, D.I.; STEPANOVA, V.A.; MANYAKIN, V.I., red.; VAKHATOV, A.M.; MAKAROVA, O.K., red.izd-va; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Soviet agriculture; a statistical manual] Sel'skoe khoziaistvo SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, 1960. 665 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Upravleniye statistiki sel'skogo khozyaystva TSentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya SSSR (for all except Makarova, Pyatakova).

(Agriculture--Statistics)

DRYANSKIY, B. D.

Decarbonization of water by calcined dolomite. B. D. Dryanskiy and A. A. Kozlovskiy. Water Lab. Kharkov. 1971. 11 p. 8 refs. Dolomites from the USSR were used. Treated water was analyzed. Dolomites were used to decarbonize water. With no silt present, 2.7 mg of SiO₂ per liter of a calcined dolomite total of 1.1 mg per liter of water interacts

with C deposits. The decarbonization process, though consuming calcined dolomite, is more effective than during liming. The patent method leads to max. removal of aggressive CO₂; this reduces work of the decarbonators. High-pressure boiler feed at full capacity with weak mineral water of residual hardness of 0.2-0.5 mg/l of SiO₂ does not exceed 1 mg/l in the boiler water. Boiler-water treatment is not affected by salt content, but not by silicon and carbon.

Clayton F. Holmway

✓ Dolomite method for removing silica from tap water and enriched water. A. T. Davydov and B. D. Bryanskii. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Khim., Khar'kov. Univ.* 10, 217-20 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 47004. The removal of SiO_2 from water contg. 13.5 and 30.0 mg./l. SiO_2 was tested with burnt dolomite. At 45-50° dolomite suspension lowered the SiO_2 concn. in water to 0.9-1.1 mg./l. and at 70-8° to 0.8 mg./l. For each 1 mg. of SiO_2 removed from the water 3-7 mg. MgO was used.

M. Hosh.

①

BRYANSKIY, B.D.

BRYANSKIY, B. D.

"Investigating the Dolomite Method of Desilicating Water and Its Introduction to High-Pressure Electric Stations." Cand Chem Sci, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst, Khar'kov, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 3, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

BRYANSKIY, B.D.

522. THE MAGNESIUM METHOD OF REMOVING SILICON FROM WATER.
Bryanskiy, B.D. and Atroshenko, V.I. (Khim. Prom. (Chem. Ind., Moscow),
1955, (8), 30-33). Figures are given which show the advantages of using
magnesium compounds for boiler feed water treatment and of dolomite as a raw
material for them. (L).

2

SECRET, U.S.)

The magnesia method of desilicizing water. B. D. Bryanskil and V. I. Atroshchenko. *Khim. Prom.* 1955, 478-81. The MgO method of SiO₂ elimination is at present the most effective. Dolomites are the best raw materials for use in the process and the valuable properties for that treatment are developed by ignition of the dolomite. The SiO₂ removal from water by MgO from dolomite is the more effective the higher the MgO content in the dolomite. The treatment temp. is very important in the effectiveness of treatment. A river water was successfully treated in 25 min. at 95°, while 24 hrs. were required at 40°; an artesian well water required 80 min. contact for 97.4% SiO₂ removal and lowered the SiO₂ content by 93.2% in 24 hrs. at 40°. The dolomite calcining temp. is also important, and drops with higher calcination temp.

W. M. Sterberg

(2)

112-57-7-14061

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 7,
pp 39-40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bryanskiy, B. D.

TITLE: Investigation of Hydrational and Desilicifying Capacities of Magnesia Preparations and Adoption of a Method of Desilicification of Water
(Issledovaniye gidratsionnoy i obeskremlivayushchey sposobnosti magnezial'nykh preparatov i vnedreniye metoda obeskremlivaniya vody)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. Politekhn. in-ta (Transactions of the Kharkov Polytechnic Institute), 1956, Nr 8, pp 143-149

ABSTRACT: Determination of hydrational and desilicifying capacities of a number of magnesia-type substances was conducted after a preliminary calcination of each substance at a temperature within 600° C to 1,000° C. These maximum values of hydrational capacities, in terms of the quantity of water theoretically necessary for obtaining the magnesium hydrate (calcination at 600° C), were found to be: basic magnesium hydrocarbonate, 91.5%; magnesium hydrate, 72.2%; and "usta" magnesia, 65%. The process of desilicification by means of

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112-57-7-14061

Investigation of Hydrational and Desilicifying Capacities of Magnesia Preparations

the same substances, which is symbatic to the process of hydration, is evaluated at 100%, 83.4% and 71.6% of MgO expenditure in mg per 1 mg of isolated silicic acid by means of the basic magnesium bicarbonate taken arbitrarily as 100 (calcination at 600° C).

With an increase of calcination temperature for the above substances, as well as for dolomites of various origins, the hydrational and the silicifying capacities decrease. It was found that Karaga dolomite provides the least per-unit consumption of magnesia (1.86-2.83 mg at a calcination temperature of 700°-1,000° C).

With dolomite desilicification of waters from various sources (the Lopan' river, Khar'kov water supply line, an artesian well) containing 5.4 mg/l to 50.0 mg/l HSiO_3 , per-unit consumption of MgO and the amount of residual SiO_3 in desilicified water decreased with an increase in temperature of the medium; at 95°-98° C, the residual silicic acid content was 0.2-1.2 mg/l HSiO_3 .

P.N.A.

Card 2/2

BRYANSKIY, G. A.

25(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3107

Satel', Eduard Adamovich, Viktor Aleksandrovich Letenko, Georgiy Anatoliyevich Bryanskiy, and Georgiy Ivanovich Samborskiy

Osnovy tekhnicheskoy podgotovki proizvodstva i organizatsiya truda
(Fundamentals of Industrial Engineering) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959.
330 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed.: E. A. Satel', Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Re-
viewers: Department of Organization and Planning for the Machine-
building Industry, Moscow Automotive Engineering Institute;
N. A. Orlov, Professor; I. L. Frumin, Engineer, Economist;
N. A. Stel'makhovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences;
A. V. Belyayev, Engineer, Economist; Ed.: A. R. Sochinskiy,
Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Salyanskiy; Tech. Ed.:
V. D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Economics and
Organization of Production: T. D. Saksaganskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students at institutes of
engineering economics and schools of higher technical education.

Card 1/7

Fundamentals of Industrial (Cont.)

SOV/3107

COVERAGE: The book deals with product designing, production planning, estimation of production capacity, work organization, and wages at machinery-manufacturing plants. It is one of a series of six textbooks issued by the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii institut imeni Ordzhonikidze (Moscow Institute of Engineering Economics imeni Ordzhonikidze) for the course, Organization and Planning of Machinery-manufacturing Plants. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each part.

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nauk, nauchnyy red.; SHEYNGAUZ, Ye.O., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy
red.; KUZNETSOV, P.V., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Problems of the economics and organization of production in
Moscow industry] Voprosy ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva
v promyshlennosti Moskvy; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gosplanizdat,
1960. 358 p. (MIRA 13:12)

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(Moscow--Industrial organization)

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[Organization, planning and economics of basic shops in machine plants] Organizatsiia, planirovanie i ekonomika osnovnykh tsekhov mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov. Pod red. E.A.Satelia. Moskva, Mashgiz, 354 p.

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Practice in determining the economic efficiency of automation
in machinery manufacturing. Nauch.trudy MIEI no.18:156-172 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Machinery industry) (Automation)

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[Problems on the organization and planning of machinery-industry enterprises] Sbornik zadach po organizatsii i planirovaniu mashinostroitel'nykh predpriatii. [By] G.A. Brianskiy i dr. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 406 p.
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Ideological work in institutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences of
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(EDUCATION, MEDICAL,
in Russia, ideol. aspects)

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26389 Ya mekhanizirovannaya ustanovka dlya regeneratsii goreloy zemli.
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Contribution of G.I. Sokol'skii to the development of Russian and
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(SOKOL'SKII, GRIGORII IVANOVICH, 1807-1886)

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frequencies. Izv. vuzov. no.1:28-33 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Radio, Shortwave) (Wave guides)

GERTSENSHTEYN, M.Ye.; BRYANSKIY, L.N.

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no. 6:40-43 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Electric measurements)

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Conference on radio measurements. Izv. tekhn. no. 3:94 My-Je '57.
(Radio measurements--Congresses) (MLRA 10:8)

BRYANSKIY, L.N.

9(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1369

Burdun, Grigoriy Dmitriyevich, Rafkat Amirkhanovich Valitov,
Lev Nikolayevich Bryanskiy, Vitaliy Dmitriyevich Kukush, and
Vitaliy Ivanovich Pronenko

Radioizmereniya na millimetrovykh volnakh (Measurement of Milli-
meter Radio Waves) Izd-vo Kharkovskogo univ-ta, 1958. 121 p.
5,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): Burdun, G.D., Professor; Ed. (Inside book):
M.I. Prokopenko,; Tech. Ed.: Ya.T. Chernyshenko.

PURPOSE: The book is intended as a textbook for engineering students
taking a course in superhigh-frequency radio measurements. It
may also be used by scientists and engineers working in the field
of radio measurement and dealing with superhigh frequencies.

COVERAGE: The author discusses basic problems of radio measurement
in the millimeter band. He describes the methods and instruments
used in measuring wavelength, frequency, power, attenuation,

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Measurement of Millimeter Radio Waves

SOV/1369

impedance, voltage standing-wave ratio, dielectric constant, and magnetic permeability. Signal generators and spectrum analyzers are not discussed. The book is the first attempt to systematize the material on measurement in the millimeter band. No personalities are mentioned. There are 56 references, of which 22 are Soviet (including 3 translations), 28 English, 4 French, 1 German, and 1 Czech.

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Measurement of Millimeter Radio Waves

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4-16-59

Card 5/5

BRYANSKIY, L.N.

Using phase shifters in measuring the coefficient of oscillator
voltage standing waves. Izv.tekh. no.2:87-88 Mr-Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

(Electronic measurements)
(Wave guides)

BRYANSKIY, L.N.

109-3-5-14/17

AUTHOR: Gertsenshteyn, M.Ye. and Bryanskiy, L.N.

TITLE: Waveguide Phase-shifter Having a Low Reflection Coefficient
(Malootrazhayushchiy volnovodnyy fazovrashchatel')

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol III, Nr 5,
pp 710 - 721 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The standing wave ratio of a terminating load in a waveguide can be measured either by means of a movable probe, or by a fixed probe and a phase-shifter. The first method is not suitable for the measurement of small standing-wave ratios (SWR) since its accuracy is comparatively low. A higher accuracy can be achieved by employing the phase-shifter method; the equipment necessary for these measurements consists of (see Fig.2): 1) An ultra-high-frequency oscillator; 2) A matching transformer; 3) A fixed detector head; 4) A phase-shifter and, 5) the load. It is shown, however, that when measuring small reflections, the phase-shifter is subject to the following errors: inaccuracies due to the losses in the phase-shifter, reflections from the movable elements of the shifter, errors due to the mis-matching of the oscillator and the shifting action of the probe. The errors due to the reflections at the elements of the phase-shifter are analysed in detail. It is assumed that the phase-shifter consists of a

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Waveguide Phase-shifter Having a Low Reflection Coefficient

dielectric plate whose thickness is s and height is h ; the permittivity of the material of the plate is ϵ and the plate is such that fulfils the conditions expressed by:

$$\frac{s}{h} \ll 1; \quad \frac{2rs}{\lambda} \ll 1; \quad \lambda = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \quad (8)$$

where λ_0 is the wavelength in free space. If it is assumed that the material of the plate is anisotropic, the boundary conditions at the plate can be written as Eqs.(10) where E' and D' are the field and the electric induction in the plate. The analysis of the conditions in the system can be carried out by solving Eq.(11), in which A defines a vector potential. Solution of Eq.(11) is in the form of a series expressed by:

$$A(x, y, z) = \sum a_m(z) A_m^0(x, y) \quad (14)$$

where the amplitudes a_m can be obtained by solving an infinite system of differential equations, as expressed by Eqs.(15), in which $\bar{\epsilon}_m$ is given by Eq.(16). Eqs.(15) can be solved by the Card2/5 method of successive approximations and in the first approximation,

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Waveguide Phase-shifter Having a Low Reflection Coefficient

they can be expressed in the form of Eqs.(19). Solution of Eqs.(19) is in the form of Eqs.(20) and (21) where $\psi(z)$ is the phase. On the basis of the above equations, it is shown that the phase shift produced by the shifter can be expressed by:

$$\theta = \frac{1}{ab} \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\sqrt{1 - \omega_0^2/\omega^2}} \frac{\omega}{c} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h s \, dz \quad (27)$$

where a and b are the dimensions of the waveguide and x is the distance between the plate of the phase-shifter and the narrow wall of the guide. The reflection coefficient of the phase-shifter can be expressed by:

$$r = \pm \frac{1}{ab} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right) \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\sqrt{1 - \omega_0^2/\omega^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \beta h s u(\beta) e^{-2i\psi} dz \quad (28)$$

which, for a symmetrical plate, is in the form of Eq.(29).

Eqs.(27) and (28) can be regarded as the basic formulae for

Card 3/5

109-3-5-14/17

Waveguide Phase-shifter Having a Low Reflection Coefficient

the design of a phase-shifter. It is shown that the error of measurement of the reflection coefficient of the load $\delta \Gamma_H$ is related to the reflection coefficient of the phase-shifter, Γ_Q , by means of Eq.(30). From this, it follows that the worst conditions (maximum error) are expressed by:

$$\delta \Gamma_H = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Gamma_Q = 0.707 \Gamma_Q \quad (31).$$

The reflection coefficient of the phase-shifter can be measured experimentally by means of the equipment shown in Fig.5; this consists of a fixed detector head, an auxiliary phase-shifter, the investigated phase-shifter, a matching transformer and a terminating load. Eq.(28) can be used to design a phase-shifter and, for this purpose, it is transformed into Eq.(38), in which Γ_0 is given by Eq.(39). In this equation, $(hs)_0$

denotes the transverse dimensions of the phase-shifter plate at its largest cross-section (in the centre). Eq.(38) shows that one of the most satisfactory shapes of the phase-shifting plate is that governed by Eq.(40), where a is a parameter.

Card4/5 For this case, the reflection coefficient of the shifter is in

109-3-5-14/17

Waveguide Phase-shifter Having a Low Reflection Coefficient

the form of Eq.(41). An experimental phase-shifter, based on Eq.(41), was constructed and it was found that its reflection coefficient was so low that it could not be measured by means of a measuring line. It was found by employing the method of Fig.5 that the standing wave ratio was better than 1.005. There are 6 figures and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy n.-i institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Physico-engineering and Radio-engineering Measurements)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

1. Wave ratio-Measurement 2. Phase shifter-Applications

AUTHOR: Bryanskiy, L.N. SOV-115-58-4-38/45

TITLE: A Pin Matching Transformer (Shtyrevoy soglasuyushchiy transformator)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a pin-type matching transformer produced at VNIIFTRI and intended for use in the 1.2-1.8 cm band with a waveguide of 11 X 5.5 mm cross section. The choice of the most effective distances between the sets of pins is dealt with.

1. Transformers--Design

Card 1/1

BRYANSKIY

А. Н. Брагинский, А. Н. Антонов, В. Н. Мухомов, А. П. Селье
Образцовые калибровочные установки для измерения электромагнитных полей напряженности в диапазоне 0,75—15 дБ

А. Д. Саломановский, В. А. Югов, В. Н. Красновский, А. Я. Дурасов
Плечевые волноводы для измерения напряженности СВЧ

А. Н. Малахов
Оптимизация параметров радиостанции

Н. В. Мельников
О коррелированных электромагнитных сигналах в диапазоне 3—30 МГц

В. С. Бутин
Метод калибровки и измерения электромагнитных полей напряженности в диапазоне от 15 дБ до 15 МГц

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Метод точного измерения параметров электромагнитных и оптических полей

Н. Р. Гаврилов, В. Н. Юров

Устройства для исследования свойств излучения в микроволновом и субмикроволновом диапазонах

Ю. В. Юров, В. Н. Виноградов

Измерение диэлектрических свойств материалов в диапазоне СВЧ

Д. Н. Брагинский

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11 страниц
(с 10 до 16 часов)

Д. Н. Брагинский

Методы измерения радиационных характеристик антенн в диапазоне 0,75—15 дБ

41

report submitted for the Confidential Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in. A. S. Popov (VSEKIZ), Moscow,
8-12 June, 1959

82825

S/115/60/000/007/009/011
B019/B058

9,3260

AUTHORS: Pronenko, V. I., Bryanskiy, L. N.

TITLE: An Instrument for Measuring the Standing Wave Ratio of a Generator²¹

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 7, pp. 48 - 49

TEXT: When measuring the standing wave ratio of a generator, a method is used in most cases, in which the amplitudes of the standing waves are altered through a change of the phase relations between the basic and the harmonic waves, by changing the length of a wave guide, at one end of which the measuring instrument is attached and the second end of which is short-circuited. For the improvement and acceleration of the measuring process, it is necessary to change the electric length of the wave-guide circuit in the zone probe - generator, simultaneously maintaining the length of the zone probe - short circuit. These requirements can be met by using a phase shifter in the probe head or a phase shifter with a special mismatching section. The great demands made on this phase shifter are pointed out, and a simpler method is proposed


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An Instrument for Measuring the Standing
Wave Ratio of a Generator

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B019/B058

next, in which a movable, contactless piston, short-circuiting the wave guide, is used. In its axis of symmetry, this piston has an opening, the diameter of which lies below the critical one. A piece of coaxial cable, one end of which is connected with the coupling loop and the other one with a broad-band detector chamber, is pushed through this opening. This arrangement is shown in Fig. 1. The measurement of the standing wave ratio is then discussed in detail and the advantages of the instrument are mentioned. The error is very small and the instrument can be used for the tuning of generators. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.



Card 2/2

28226

S/194/61/000/005/070/078
D201/D303

9.1310 (also 1127)

AUTHOR: Bryanskiy, L.N.

TITLE: Absorption-type waveguide attenuators of millimeter waves and methods of calibrating them

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1961, 63, abstract 5 I444 (Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit, priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, 1960, no. 44 (104), 28-36)

TEXT: A description is given of the construction of variable waveguide attenuators of mm waves and their tentative characteristics: 1) Attenuators operating at the H_{10} wave (of the knife and sheet type); 2) attenuators of the polarizer type. Requirements as to the properties of the absorbing layer are given. The absorbing material recommended for use should have a specific resistivity 300 ohm square and should be vacuum sprayed. The sheet was made of glass. The methods of attenuator calibration are considered with their errors.

Card 1/2

Absorption-type waveguide...

28226
S/194/61/000/005/070/078
D201/D303

The method of a square law detection, superheterodyning and substitution at IF and SHF. 3 references. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation_7

4X

Card 2/2

BRYANSKIY, L.N.

Use of a phase-shifting device and a probing head for precise measurement of the errors of KSVN devices. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.48:86-89 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Oscillators, Electric) (Microwave measurements)

BRYANSKIY, L.N.

Organization of the inspection of radio-measuring instruments in
China. Izv. tekhn. no. 1:59-60 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(China--Radio measurements)

35612

S/589/61/000/053/007/008
B104/B102

9.1300

AUTHORS: Bryanskiy, L. N., Zal'tsman, Ye. B.

TITLE: Wave-guide test loads in the centimeter range

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
Trudy institutov. Komiteta. no. 53 (113). 1961.
Issledovaniya v oblasti radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy, 94-102

TEXT: Test loads that can be shifted in the course of measurements are described (Figs. 1 and 2). A special holder is provided for probe and test load. The generator is tuned with the aid of a phase shifter and the probe. The standing voltage wave ratio of the load is measured by shifting the absorbing and reflecting element and by reading off the α_{\max} and the α_{\min} (α being the reading value on the indicator). The method described here eliminates two main errors contained in conventional methods: errors due to an imperfect coupling of the probe with the line (for this reason the probe is fixed), and errors due to inhomogeneities between probe and load ("flange error"). New error sources are: (1) errors of tuning between generator and load; (2) errors due to vertical

Card 1/2

Wave-guide test loads...

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vibrations of the absorbing and reflecting element; (3) errors due to the shunting conduction of the probe; (4) errors causing the detector to deviate from squareness; (5) errors of the indicator; (6) errors due to fluctuations in generator power. The individual error sources are examined thoroughly, and the total attestation error of wave-guide load with a standing voltage wave coefficient of about to 2, is estimated to be $\pm 5\%$. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: C. Engen, Transact. IRE, MTT-6, no. 2, April 1958, p. 202 - 206. X

ASSOCIATION: VNIIFTRI

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1960

Fig. 1. Absorbing-reflecting element.

Legend: (1) reflector; (2) absorber; (3) bushing; (4) director; (5) holder; (6) pin.

Fig. 2. Block diagram for the attestation of testing loads.

Card 2/4

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ACCESSION NR: AR4044068

S/0058/63/000/011/H024/H025

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11Zh192

AUTHOR: Bryanskiy, L. N.

TITLE: A precision polarization-type attenuator

CITED SOURCE: Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, vy*p. 70(130), 1963, 41-56

TOPIC TAGS: attenuator, polarization type attenuator

TRANSLATION: Gives the results of the development of a precision polarization-type attenuator of the 3-cm wave band with an error of about $\pm 0.5\%$ of the measurable attenuation, in decibels.

SUB CODE: EC, IE

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

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Official testing of radio-measuring instruments. lzm.tekh.
no. 4:50-51 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

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1.Terfopredpriyatiye imeni Klassena (for Bryamtsev).2.Vsesoyuznyy
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